

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

DAKIN'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL.

FOR Phthisis, Coughs, Scrofula, Diseases of Children, and General Debility. This Emulsion is prepared on a large scale by means of the most improved machinery and with the purest ingredients. It is guaranteed to contain 50 per cent. of the finest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.

It is sweet and pleasant to the palate, and easily borne by the most delicate stomach, and is equal in every respect to any similar preparation sold, and at about half the price.

12-oz. Bottles \$1.00.
Per dozen \$10.00.

DAKIN'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

This is the same Emulsion with the addition of the Hypophosphites.

12-oz. Bottles \$1.00.
Per dozen \$10.00.

(Telephone No. 60.)

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1890.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)
HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old brandies, all of which are of excellent quality and good value for the money. The same being supplied direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best goods at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

PORTS: (For Invalids and general use.)

Per Case. Per Doz.

A Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule \$10.00
B Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsule 12.00
C Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule 14.00
D Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule 18.00

(Old Bottled) 18.00

SHERRIES.

A Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule 6.00
B Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule 7.50
C Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule 10.00
D Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule 10.00

CC, Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule 10.00

D Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old wine, Red Seal Capsule 14.00

E Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very fine quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled) 14.00

Per Case. Per Doz.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1890.

TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

LONDON, November 5th.
In the French Chamber, M. Ribot denied that France had any aggressive designs on Tripoli.

DOCTOR KOCH AND CONSUMPTION.
November 8th.

Doctor Koch of Berlin claims the discovery of a cure for consumption by injection of certain lymph. The German scientists believe in its success.

SIGNOR CRISPI AND GENERAL CAPRIVI.

A very cordial meeting has taken place between Signor Crispi and General von Caprivi at Milan. In his speech General von Caprivi said that there never had been such a period of calm international politics as at the present time.

November 10th.
The New York newspapers believe that the recent triumph of the Democrats is in consequence of their advocating the free coinage of Silver.

A FINANCIAL CRISIS AVERTED.
November 17th.

A serious crisis in the city was averted by the Bank of England and others assisting a firm of great financial importance.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A LATE telegram from Jenchuan to Yokohama says that an Austrian man-of-war is at present at Chemulpo for the purpose of negotiating a treaty of commerce with Korea.

MESSRS. Butterfield & Swire inform us that the Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Achilles*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday morning, and is due on the 25th inst.

AN Emergency Convocation of Cathay Chapter, No. 1165, will be held in the Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Friday, the 21st instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting companions are cordially invited.

THE *Amoy Times* of the 8th inst. says that the steamer *Namchow*, pressed by a German mail steamer *General Werder* off Breaker Point on the previous Sunday apparently in distress, her engines having broken down. No assistance being wanted, the *Namchow* proceeded on her course.

DETROIT Inspector Quincy and Sergeant McIver returned from Macao this morning having in custody the absconding Joaquin Xavier who will have to face the music at the Police Court to-morrow in respect to the embezzlement of \$1,000, the moneys of the Supreme Court, in June last.

THE following gentlemen will represent "The Club" in the Football Match to be played to-morrow—J. Anderson Chapman, G. Eickel, Markwick, Newton, J. T. Sample, K. A. Stevens and G. Tavernier, forwards; Gedge and Stevens, 3 backs; Atkinson, Burn and Dun, 2 backs; Ray and Thomson, full back.

IT is an ill wind that blows nobody any good it would seem, even in Amoy. During the two weeks or so, that slaughtering of pigs was prohibited by the Chinese authorities, pork was to be had of a Manilaman and a Chinaman, a naturalized American, at exorbitant prices. The former it is said, netted over \$500 profit, and the latter about \$300.

IT is not all blessings that come from above it would appear, as in the case of the Customs collector at Amoy, who the other day, whilst busily engaged in tallying out bean-cakes on board the enterprising *Don Juvia*, was struck on the head with the skull of a child, which had dropped from the clutches of a large kite that perched on the main-mast.

A RATHER fussy diplomatist left his card for Admiral Goldborough, U.S.A., inscribed "E.E.P." is the corner, and on meeting the Admiral, he said, "I hope you got my card." "Oh, yes, but what was the meaning of 'E.E.P.' on it?" "Oh, *Exposition Universelle*." Soon after, the diplomatist received the Admiral's card, inscribed "E.E.P.M." and in turn asked for an interpretation. "Sent by pigeon," explained the Admiral. Ah!

ACCORDING to our Malacca correspondent, says the *Strait Times*, the Protestants there are worrying themselves because they have no clergyman to bury them. The Sheriff is mean, whilst doing his best in the matter, but our correspondent gravely alleges that the poor Sheriff's efforts are "in the eyes of other nationalities looked down upon with abhorrence." Why, here in Hongkong, where there are more persons than you can shake a stick at, a tailor and an engineer went down to Happy Valley not long ago, to read the burial service over a friend since no clergyman would officiate.

OUR subscribers will be sorry to hear the decision of the jury in the *Namchow* case. The decision taken against Mr. Fraser-Smith, the Editor of this paper, and Mr. G. W. Ward, a member of the Staff, by four to three. Mr. Fraser-Smith and Mr. G. W. Ward are therefore detained by the authorities to-night, and will be brought before the Court to receive sentence at 12 o'clock to-morrow morning. His lordship before vacating the Bench gave instructions that the defendants solicitors should have free access to the defendant's quarters, notwithstanding which our solicitors were prevented from entering the Gaol after 6 o'clock this evening. The defendants were searched and lodged in the ordinary cells.

ACCORDING to an Australian contemporary:—The steamer *Pathan*, which arrived at Townsville on the 17th ult. from Hongkong, encountered a typhoon in the China seas, and for 70 hours there was apparently no hope of saving the vessel. One monstrous wave smashed three boats, broke down the deck bridge, washed overboard all live stock. The typhoon came down upon the vessel suddenly, and all hands were thoroughly knocked up. The vessel steamed out of the storm into smooth sea. A portion of the cargo in the forward hold was damaged through the bow being stove in. The *Pathan* has on board 1,000 tons of coal for sale at either Sydney or Melbourne. Another correspondent wires:—The steamer *Pathan*, from Hongkong, arrived yesterday. Two days after leaving a typhoon was encountered, and for three days and three nights those on board gave themselves up for lost. Captain Roy was on deck for 70 hours. One of the crew stated that he never experienced such a time. At night the horrors of the situation were unspeakable.

AMONGST the recent additions to the Foreign community of Kulangsu, says the *Amoy Times*, is a fine boy which weighed 13 pounds and 13 ounces, at its birth. One of Fairbanks's weighing machines was called into requisition when the child was born, so that there can be no doubt about it being correct.

A YOKOHAMA contemporary hears that Capt. May, of H.M.S. *Imperieuse*, has been offered the post of principal Naval Attaché to the mission to European countries, which he has accepted, and he will therefore leave for home shortly. The appointment is a compliment to Capt. May as he is a comparatively junior captain to be chosen for such an important post.

WHELOCK & Co.'s freight market report, dated Shanghai, 14th November, says:—Since the issue of our last circular on 31st October we have nothing of any importance to report in homebound freight, rates remaining steady at 35/- Coastwise. The demand for tonnage to the North continues, and in the absence of any outside steamer the regular liners have the entire monopoly of the trade. Steamers have met with much delay at Takow owing to the bad weather prevailing and the heavy demand for lighters, and it is possible that some of the Neuchang charters may yet fall through. From Neuchang to Swatow and Whampoa. Produce is very plentiful at Neuchang, and outside vessels could obtain remunerative employment, were they to be found, but the local companies appear to have complete control of the business. The Indo-China Navigation Co.'s steamship *Wanhsing* and *Wanwan* leave to-morrow and will probably be the last vessels to load before the port is finally closed for the season. From Wuhu to Whampoa. There are inquiries for tonnage, but demand is not so strong owing to unfavorable advices from the South. From Nagasaki to Shanghai. For want of tonnage the advance in rates noted in our last is still maintained. For London, via usual ports of call and Suez Canal, the departure of the *Hingpo* and the berth has been occupied by the mail steamers. The China Mutual S. N. Co. *Kaitow* and O. S. S. Co. *Prometheus* are now in port, and are advertised to leave on the 18th and 19th inst. Rates remain unchanged, viz., 35/- per ton for Tea and general cargo. For New York, via usual ports of call and Suez Canal. The steamship *Altamara* sailed on the 10th inst. with a large cargo and the Ben line steamship *Benvenus* is circulated to follow on the 18th inst. The steamship *Glomorganshire* will be the next steamer to take the berth. The O. S. S. Co. steamship *Dardanus* and the C. S. M. S. N. Co. steamship *Chingpo* on 1st and 6th instant respectively. The steamship *Minerva* on the 9th instant. Departure for New York via Suez Canal. The steamship *Altamara* via Amoy on 10th instant. Quotations are:—Neuchang to Swatow, season closed; Neuchang to Amoy, season closed; Neuchang to Whampoa, season closed; Wuhu to Whampoa, 15 candelars per picul; Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$1.30 per ton of coal net; for steamers; Shanghai to Whampoa, 12 candelars per picul. Settlement during the fortnight *Shanghai*, Japanese steamers, 40 tons register, Shanghai to Neuchang, private terms. No discharged vessels in port.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

AN ADVERSE DECISION.

THE hearing of the charge preferred against Robert Fraser-Smith and G. W. Ward, of conspiring to charge John Minihinnett with rape, was resumed this morning at the Supreme Court, in Criminal Sessions, before Sir James Russell, Chief Justice and a special jury. Mr. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Mr. Mossop) prosecuted.

Mr. Mossop, solicitor, said that he was acting against Mr. Fraser-Smith on behalf of Minihinnett. After judgment had been given for \$5,154 two applications were made for payment before execution was levied. The only case in the Rolls of the Court which was struck out of the Public Works Department was that of *Minihinnett v. Fraser-Smith*.

Cross-examined—I wrote two letters to your solicitor before execution was levied, after the order had been made. You appeared in Chambers on your own behalf, but your solicitor was on the record.

John Minihinnett—I am a foreman of works in the Public Works Department. I was charged at the Police Court in September with having committed a rape on a little girl named Ah Fat. There was a true case against me in that case. I remember the girl Ah Fat; I last saw her about three years ago. She had been living with my housekeeper, Ah Ngan, who first charged me with the offence, about three years ago, a few days after she had sold the girl. I know she sold the girl, because I saw the money paid. She accused me because I threatened to report her for selling the girl. I told Mr. Goulbourne that she had sold the girl, and that I would "clear her out." He said I had better say nothing about it, as it was usual among Chinese, but he said nothing about the offence Ah Ngan referred to. I had never anything to do with the child.

By the Court—The girl was about ten years old, three years ago. She was sold for \$280.

Cross-examined—Ah Ngan lived with me for about seven years. I decline to say whether she has been my concubine.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fraser-Smith—I have known Ah Ngan six or seven years; she lived with me as my housekeeper. I do not know where she is now—I saw her two or three days ago on Sunday morning. I am sure she did not go to the house I saw her in. I paid her \$100 a month up to the time she gave false evidence against me at the Police Court.

She made a long and circumstantial statement about what took place between you and Ah Fat. She made a long statement.

Describing the details in connection with the alleged rape?—Yes.

Do you wish the jury to believe that that statement was a concoction—an invention of this ignorant Chinawoman?—No, but I think it was your invention.

Whilst she was living with you she had two or three daughters living with her—one named "Chop-dollar" hadn't she?—She had two girls, but none called "Chop-dollar." One was called Aching.

She was marked with the small-pox?—Yes. Didn't you seduce her?—No! On my oath I never did.

Are you aware that she left Ah Ngan's house and went to a brothel to live?—No. You didn't send her on board the *Namoa* on Saturday night?—No.

Ah Ngan had another daughter, called Emily?—Yes.

A half-caste?—Yes. Isn't she Ah Ngan's own daughter?—I don't know. Haven't you always understood so?—No. She says Ah Ngan isn't her mother. Didn't you seduce her?—No. You have lived with her now?—Yes. Her lordship—She is your kept woman?—Yes. Mr. Fraser-Smith—When did Ah Ngan leave you?—14 or 15 months ago.

You are a Government servant?—Yes. You say you found Ah Ngan selling a child three years ago?—Yes.

And still you continued to live with her up to 15 months ago?—Yes.

Didn't she leave you because she found illicit relations existing between you and her daughter Emily?—She did not.

She swore at the Police Court that she parted from you because you seduced her daughter?—It was false.

You mean to say that this woman, after living with you for years, and afterwards receiving your bounty, came forward and deliberately perjured herself?—Yes. I don't know how was I to give her to do it—perhaps she shall find out.

Have you found out anything in that direction?—It is very important evidence if you have? Mr. Francis—Don't answer.

His lordship allowed the question. Witness—I could not find anything out. His lordship—These are all innuendoes, of course.

Had Ah Ngan any family by you?—No. Emily has had a child by you?—Oh yes. Who was Ah Fat sold to?—I don't know. But you saw who bought her?—It was only some Chinawoman.

Considering that this disgusting and illegal transaction took place in your house, and you are a Government servant, didn't you think it was your duty to make some inquiries into the matter?—I made inquiries, but the people said it was a common thing, and I didn't bother any more about it.

You did nothing to prevent the sale, or report it to your superiors?—I threatened to turn Ah Ngan out of the house.

Is it true that you threatened her with a revolver, as she stated in the Police Court?—No, never in my life—at least not in reference to this case.

Has you never been before the Court before for using a revolver?—Yes.

What was that?—Oh! a revolver went off accidentally, that's all. I was acquitted in this Court.

In addition to your business as a foreman of works you carry on privately rather an extensive money-lending business, don't you?—I have lent you money. I only lend to a friend or two. I dare say I appear in Mr. Webster's books during the last two years in respect to two or three money-lending transactions and mortgages.

Mr. Fraser-Smith proposed to show that there were nine such entries, but dropped the matter. Cross-examination continued—I was the polling creditor in Webster's bankruptcy. I held his promissory note for \$1,000. Nothing had been paid on it. I owed him nothing for professional services—I always paid \$100. The Official Assignee has claimed \$140 from me in respect to the estate. I have been at Webster's house several times, and may have met you (Mr. Fraser-Smith) at times. I lent you \$5,000 on a joint promissory note for \$6,000. I did not pay you the money—I suppose Webster did. I did not say that I was lending you money on behalf of a Chinese contractor named Tang King—was only my security. I had given my word to the Oriental Bank for \$6,000 lent to you and Webster, which was to be repaid in a few days, and when the time came you couldn't pay, and I had to meet it. Then you gave me a joint promissory note for the money, for six months. I transferred the note to Tang King, and redeemed it when Webster left the Colony, as he pressed me for the money. You have repaid me the \$5,000 lent to you, with interest. The Government had nothing to do with initiating these proceedings. I was suspended by the Administrator, after being discharged at the Police Court. I have since been reinstated.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ward—I might have said I would spend \$1000 to have Webster struck off the Rolls, but I don't remember. A reporter might have said "Shylock, won't you be contented with your pound of flesh." The next time we met was at the second hearing of bankruptcy, when I came over to you. Ward said that if you insist on Webster's paying that bankruptcy and Fraser-Smith's paying that money would have you in gaol in a month. I think the \$5,154 had been paid. I met you outside the Court-house with a brother reporter, and you said "I charge you with committing a rape and seducing a whole family."

I called you a lying little—what if you would go down to the Happy Valley I would leave you there. You said the Bath House was far enough. You spoke out plainly enough. I got in my riches and went away. I never conspired to shoot you.

Re-examined—When I asked Mr. Ward to repeat his words in front of a witness I meant his words. Besides the bankruptcy proceedings against Webster I had grounds for complaining of him as a solicitor.

By the Court—I received a letter from Mr. Fraser-Smith, dated the 8th September, telling me that I was alleged to have committed rape. I have had nothing whatever to do, or had any part in procuring the departure of Ah Ngan from the colony. It is nine years since I was acquitted on a charge of using a revolver.

By Mr. Francis—There is no result in the statement made by Mr. Ward, and saying that he was not a subject you could discuss. I remember the tailor calling with me at your room; you did ask something about Minihinnett, you asked where Ah Fat was, and I said she was dead. You replied, "I heard so myself." I knew Ah Ngan. You were not allowed to cross-examine me at the Police Court, and had no opportunity of refreshing my memory re this conversation. Minihinnett and I lived in the same street; Ah Ngan was living with him. I don't remember the date of the Ah Fat incident. It was about two years ago, I might be three years.

Cross-examined—Mr. Ward made a complaint to me. Minihinnett told me Ah Ngan had sold Ah Fat. I sent for Ah Ngan to come to my house. I knew her very well. She told me it was because Minihinnett had disgraced the child. She told me she had sent away the child a few days before. I told my husband about it, but did not tell Minihinnett. Ah Fat was between six and seven years old by European reckoning. Ah Ngan told me she had received a letter saying the child was dead. I knew Ah Ngan's adopted daughter Aching; she was turned out by Ah Ngan on account of Mr. Minihinnett seducing her. This was before the Ah Fat incident. Emily was Ah Ngan's own daughter; Ah Ngan told me so.

By Mr. Fraser-Smith—I called on you last Saturday afternoon, and told you that Ah Ngan was leaving the Colony. A girl in her house told me she was going with her to Amoy by the

Namoa. I have not seen Ah Ngan since, and believe that she has left the Colony. I saw her last month, when she said nothing about leaving.

Re-examined—I only know what Ah Ngan told me. I saw nothing myself, and never said that I had. I never told Mr. Ward any more than I have now said.

By the Court—When I said at the Police Court that I had never spoken to Mr. Ward at all about Ah Fat I was quite excited at the time, because my husband was sick. I called on Mr. Fraser-Smith on Saturday evening to tell him that Ah Ngan was leaving the Colony. I thought she was Minihinnett's witness. I did not tell Mr. Ward. I cannot explain why I went to Mr. Smith.

By a juror—I went of my own accord—I was not sent for by anyone.

By the Court—My husband did not know—he was in hospital. He gave evidence in the Police Court.

That closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Ward, in defence of the charge against him, said that the main theory advanced for his having acted as he did was that he was doing out of a mistaken spirit of loyalty to his employer, Mr. Fraser-Smith, who was inspired by motives of revenge against Minihinnett. Nothing could be further from the fact. He (the speaker) was sub-editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, and believed that he fully earned his salary by performing the duties of that office—certainly he had not done anything to vent whatever private enmity his employer might have. His conduct in the matter was open from the beginning to the end. He heard a detailed account of the alleged outrage from someone, under the pledge of secrecy, and at the second hearing of Webster's bankruptcy, (remembering that at the previous hearing Minihinnett had said he would spend \$1,000 to get Webster struck off the rolls), he said to that vindictive individual that he had better not pursue Webster, because it was probable that he himself (Minihinnett) would be in gaol before another month was over. At Minihinnett's challenge he definitely accused him of the outrage, in front of a witness, outside the Court, and the same day he told Mr. Fraser-Smith about it. That gentleman desired him to put into writing the details that he had heard, and he did so. For a few days he heard nothing more of the matter, until he was asked by Mr. Fraser-Smith to call on the Registrar-General. He did so, told what he knew without concealment, and next day, on the persuasion of General Gordon, who assured him that the Police would take all responsibility, he swore the information on which a warrant was granted for Minihinnett's arrest. At the proceedings in the Police Court he was placid, and the false position of being partly prosecutor, and partly witness, both against his will. He assured the jury that, however foolish and ill-advised his action had been, it had always been done *bona fide*. If anyone conspired it was he—Minihinnett, not Mr. Fraser-Smith—and he did so believing (as he still believed) that an outrage had been committed by Minihinnett.

Mr. Fraser-Smith said:—If I were alone interested in this case I should not deign to address a single word in defence of the charge which I am called upon to answer here to-day; it is so utterly and so utterly ungrounded, so outside the pale of reason—that I would have treated it with silent contempt, and have allowed the ignominious break down on the part of the prosecution to have spoken for itself. But I am not alone in this matter—I have a colleague—Mr. Ward—who is accused, with myself, of this grave offence, and on that account I address you. We are charged with conspiring, combining, confederating, and agreeing together to falsely charge John Minihinnett with an outrage on a little girl, and Mr. Ward is further charged with having sworn a false information against him. The law of conspiracy is not an ornament to the English statute-book; it is a many-edged sword, cutting many ways, and we must so respect it. It is very concisely defined in Archbold as "an unlawful act

whose practice it was to follow three principles of loyalty, which were:—First, loyalty to their Sovereign, Defender of their Faith. Secondly, loyalty to their employers. Thirdly, loyalty to themselves. They had in years gone by proved their loyalty to their Sovereign and to their employers, and now they came before His Excellency with all humility and in deep earnestness to implore and beseech him to protect them from the continuance of an obnoxious custom (it was merely a custom, relic of an evil past) which they felt to be a great hardship and an invasion of their rights as loyal subjects of the Queen.

His Excellency, in reply, said he was very glad to receive the deputation and to hear the views expressed by them on a question which was admittedly one of much importance. It was, he believed, admitted on all sides that it would be desirable to diminish Sunday labour as carried on in this colony if such could possibly be done. On the question then arose whether it should be interfered with, and if so by what means such interference should be brought about. There were only two ways by which this could be done, one being by having recourse to compulsory legislation, the other by the voluntary co-operation of the colony. As regards the question of compulsory legislation, the views of the Governor of Hongkong and the Governor of the Straits Settlements, as well as the conclusions which had been expressed by the Secretary of State, and which were stated by him in the House of Lords when answering a question in connection with this matter in July last, must necessarily be known to the members of the deputation.

His Excellency then expressed his own views, which he did not intend to be for him to enter into that question. He admitted that he did not altogether agree with all the arguments which had been brought forward as proof that it was impossible to diminish Sunday labour in this colony. It was true that the Chinese did not regard the Sunday in the same light as we did, and they would not unreasonably be disposed to work on that day if encouragement were given to them to do so. But this could scarcely be said to be peculiar to the Chinese, inasmuch as in some other countries, where Sunday labour did not exist to the same extent that it did here, there would doubtless be found many who would be found ready to work on the seventh day in addition to the other six days of the week, if sufficient inducement were offered to them to do so. As to the necessity of Sunday work, it could not be denied that there were certain works which were necessary to carry out in this colony as well as anywhere else, but inasmuch as the Sunday was observed in many countries to a greater extent than it was here, such was a proof, to the extent that it was here, that to work on the seventh day to the extent that was done here was not an absolute necessity. It is so far as this colony was concerned it should also be borne in mind that the fact of having no Sunday work here than was the case in those countries where Custom-houses did exist, and where, therefore, it was more easy to put a check on Sunday labour.

Captain Ashton remarked that the Harbour Master gave clearances to ships on Sunday, which he thought showed that even the small means which did exist for stopping Sunday work could be made use of (although what had just been stated by Captain Ashton might be the case, he could not admit that giving clearances to ships necessarily encouraged work being carried on in the loading and discharging of cargo on Sunday to the extent that it was carried on in a colony where no Custom-houses existed, and that the mere fact of its being known that the Custom-house was closed in places where Custom-houses existed, and that business was only transacted in it under very exceptional circumstances, naturally tended to a very considerable extent to prevent Sunday labour being carried on. This question really seemed to him to resolve itself into this, were those who necessarily derived a certain amount of profit and gain from Sunday work prepared to make a certain sacrifice in order that the Sunday might be better observed than it now was? It must be admitted that where work was carried on during seven days of the week instead of six, some profit and gain would naturally be realised, and therefore it appeared to be a question whether those who derived that profit and gain were prepared to make that sacrifice he had alluded to in order that the Sunday might be better observed than it now was. This question of diminishing Sunday labour might not altogether depend upon those who were directly interested in the business of this colony. Many of the latter were probably representatives of people at home, who might possess to some extent the same feelings in regard to Sunday labour as the members of the deputation who had come there that morning, and might bring influence to bear upon their representatives here to do what was in their power to limit Sunday work, and so carry out all the objects to which they wished that had been expressed. He might say that he did not think that the reply of the Chamber of Commerce, which had been considerably quoted to him, should be taken as a conclusive answer that nothing more could be done in this matter, (Captain Ashton and several others, "thank you, Your Excellency" and in so far as he was concerned he should at all times be prepared to listen to any proposals which might have for their object to carry out, to some extent, the desires that had been expressed to him, but he felt sure that the deputation would understand that under present circumstances, and situated as he now was, it could not be expected that he could accede to their proposal to introduce compulsory legislation in regard to the question of Sunday labour. The Governor, Sir William Des Voeux, who since he had been at home had conferred with Lord Kintore on the question, would soon be among us again, and he (His Excellency) felt sure he would gladly listen to any proposals that might be made to him in connection with this important question on his return. In conclusion, he would again admit that the question was one of much importance. It was one which undoubtedly had difficulties connected with it, and one which they could not expect to be solved in a day, nor perhaps in a year, but it was one which, if there existed an earnest desire and real co-operation among those who were interested in the shipping business of the colony to diminish Sunday labour in the extent to which it was now carried on here, would, he felt pretty sure, sooner or later be solved, to a certain extent at least, in accordance with the wishes of those who had expressed their views to him that morning.

Capt. Ashton—May I ask Your Excellency if Her Majesty's Government does or does not possess power to pass any law they think fit? His Excellency—Certainly, Her Majesty's Government have power to make any laws they deem expedient for Crown Colonies. The deputation then withdrew after thanking His Excellency for the courteous reception.

THE PAWN SHOP IN CHINA.

To one who has been any time in this country, the pawnshop soon becomes a familiar object. Their size and number are enduring witnesses to the financial collapse, partial or complete, of multitudes of people. For many pawnshops mean that money is scarce and hard to get, and people do not pawn their personal effects

as a diversion, but are impelled thereto by relentless necessity. Roused by the spur of sudden emergency or pressed by the gentle but equally inevitable progress of financial decline, one article after another goes to the pawnshop to be exchanged for copper. Poverty as a rule, bringing with it loss of credit, the pawnshop remains the only resource where money can be gotten on short notice by the poor.

The cities have numbers of these shops—solidly built brick buildings erected in the form of a series of quadrangles about spacious courts—and of great capacity. They are also to be seen in many of the market towns throughout the country, built in the same substantial way and being the most conspicuous object in the town. To the stranger such a shop might appear to be a fort or penitentiary, for from the outside there is presented to the eye merely an extent of black brick walls from 15 to 20 feet in height and battlemented with a few small windows barred and high in the masonry.

The pawnshop is emphatically one of China's institutions, like her compulsory examinations, or her hieroglyphics or her salt monopoly. The people have a jingle which runs "Yen-tang-liang shang," i.e., "Salt and Pawn the two monopolies." Every one knows of the great Salt monopoly, the buying and selling of which necessary has been usurped by the Government, and the institution of the pawnshop is placed on a similar basis and occupies a place of scarcely less prominence or importance. In both cases considerable fees are paid into official pockets, and then the merchants are supposed to be protected by law from private competition. It is a matter of interest to consider the respective position which this business occupies in China as compared with that in Western lands. As in other matters there exists an almost violent contrast. In England or America the business is regarded with aversion as being conducted on a hard and unscrupulous basis. There the contents of pawnbrokers' shops are looked upon more as ill-gotten booty than as an accumulation of articles collected in the course of honourable trade. The establishment gives the impression of only being a den of thieves, where a sight of the pawnbroker himself, who is regarded as a sort of jack-anvil or evil scavenger who picks all sorts of bones no matter what they are or where they come from. But in China this is quite changed. We discover that the pawnshop has become a national institution, and not only that but it is looked upon as one of the triumphs of Oriental philanthropy. It has become a hospital for the financially weak and wounded, and its beneficent work is praised alike by officials and people. All unite in the popular sentiment "Yi-kup-pian-min," i.e., "It is good for the country and convenient for the people." It is here that the anxious Chinese find an answer to the ever interesting and ever recurring question: "How can I obtain this needed money?" The answer is simply: "Pawn something," and he does it; and when money in hand, he issues from the door of the pawnshop, able now to release himself from an awkward situation, he is ready to express himself fervently and with gratitude which to the foreigner is a mixture of the ludicrous and pathetic.

The pawnshop is first of all a philanthropic agency, for one soon finds that while the relative degree of respectability enjoyed by such shops in other countries and China differ radically, he also discovers that they are similar in many of their modes of operation, viz., placing very low values on articles and demanding (what seems to us) an extortionate interest. When a man wishes to open a pawnshop in China he must first be possessed of a goodly capital, varying between \$20,000 and \$100,000. He then notifies the Magistrate of the district where he lives of his intention, and pays in his fee. The Magistrate then, in his behalf, recommends the project to the Provincial Treasurer, who, after seeing that all is regular, grants the man his "Chao-pai," or sign, on which is engraved the one large character *long* in heavy gilt lines—which character in this connection signifies "Pawn." The business can then be formally opened. There are ten of these shops in Chi-nan Fu, representing an invested capital of probably \$1,000,000. At the present time all are crowded with goods of the most motley character, from the jeweled hair-pin, once worn by a lady of rank, to the rusty pocket watch of some unhappy farmer. Ordinarily nothing that has money value is refused, excepting weapons, living animals, heavy timbers, and the like. On all other articles a valuation is put and money advanced without hesitation, for as the proverb runs, "The Pawn broker, though he has many debtors, need never press for payment." The chief appraiser has an important position, as he is responsible for all prices and must be familiar with the market values of articles of the most diverse description. He must distinguish between genuine and counterfeit gold, silver, and gems, and be quick to discern how much an article has declined in value through wear, and as to the price it would probably command if left on his hands.

Articles such as cotton clothing in good condition will be appraised at half its real value, while on others less in demand money will be advanced to only one-fourth or even one-eighth of their intrinsic value.

The price having been determined the customer receives his money, and also a bill, on which is written the nature and number of the article, the price advanced, the date of pawn, and the date of interest. These bills, especially in the cities, are passed from hand to hand, and form a limited and extremely fluctuating paper currency.

If a customer redeems the article he has pawned within the limit of from the 1st day of the 10th moon to the 1st day of the 2nd moon, or even if he then simply pays up his interest in full without redeeming the article, which process is called "fan piao," half his interest is remitted. For example, the rate of interest being 36 per cent, or as the Chinese reckon 3 per cent, and the man has pawned garments to the value of \$50, and the date of pawn is the 1st day of the 10th moon, he would have to pay \$1.80, instead of \$5.40.

This arrangement of advantage to both parties, on the part of the Pawnshop, by offering reduced interest and thus stimulating the people to redeem their pawn at a certain time, the shop is insured a certain influx of money each year within a fixed period, and so stability is given to the business. On the part of the customer by redeeming within the above named period or at least paying his interest he obtains his loan at 18 per cent, instead of at 36 per cent. It also makes it easier for him to redeem his pawned garments and quilts at the approach of winter. In case any article is not redeemed within two years, and if no interest has been paid upon the loan, the article becomes the property of the shop and can be disposed of at will. This is of course a necessary regulation in a business of this sort when the shelves cannot be filled indefinitely with articles which do not belong to the shop-keeper, which bring him in no income, and which he is not at liberty to dispose of.

The Chinese have a saying that the Pawn broker "Jang chi' pu jang-pah," that is, he allows seven but not eight days of grace, which means that on articles deposited for one month and

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THICK CASHMERE VESTS AND PANTS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS AND CHAMOIS LINED VESTS.
FANCY MIXED RIBBED FINGERING.
WOOL, HALF HOSE, CASHMERE AND MERINO HALF HOSE.
RIBBED FINGERING WOOL HOSE.
CASHMERE RIBBED HOSE (Navy and Seal Brown).
SILK NUFCYERS, CASHMERE MUFLERS.
RUGS AND MAUDS.
COLORED KID GLOVES.
REGULATION MILITARY GLOVES.
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HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

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Hongkong, 15th November, 1890.

MARINE HOTEL

HONGKONG.
THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, that THE MARINE HOTEL is NOW OPEN.
THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is situated on the Praya West, opposite the Old P. & O. Wharf, and is newly built after the designs of the Largest European Hotels—the BEDROOMS, BATH-ROOMS, &c., are commodious, well ventilated and well furnished, and are suitable for Single or Married Persons. THE DINING ROOM is large and looks on the Harbour.
THE TABLE D'HOTE will be supplied with the best market can provide.
THE BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS are on the Ground Floor, and are fitted up in superior style. ENGLISH and AMERICAN TABLES.
WINES and LIQUORS of the best qualities and Brands only will be supplied.
The Undersigned therefore begs the patronage of the Public, hoping to give every satisfaction.
JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1890.

seven days, only one month's interest is demanded; but if kept one day longer, or a month and eight days, there must be paid two months' interest.

Towards the end of the year, and especially during the 12th month, the pawn shop is a scene of intense activity. The courts and approaches to the shop are filled with crowds of people anxious to redeem their pawns, or pay the reduced interest. The doors are often kept open all night, and the tick clerks almost fall off their stools from weariness.

I understand that in some localities this custom of deducting half the interest at a certain period is not practised, but instead a lower rate of interest, 24 per cent, or 2 per cent, monthly, is charged.

The pawnshop of personal effects in China is such a common thing that no one associates it with any feeling of shame, even the rich not uncommonly make a heavy deposit of winter satins and furs as summer comes on, to be redeemed in the autumn. They are thus relieved of the trouble and risk of caring for them through the hot weather, and have in addition the use of a sum of money for a term, at low interest, which is usually acceptable.

The city probably furnishes a larger number of patrons of the Pawn shop per thousand than the country; for here as everywhere the cities contain large numbers of people having uncertain or insufficient incomes, and who are always gravitating towards the innkeepers and display. Especially expectant officials, of the lower ranks, and poor young scholars, make the pawn shops their familiar haunts, for their incomes are often an unknown quantity to themselves as well as to others, with an unpleasantly frequent tendency to zero. These people going about the streets often dressed in dazzling silken robes, which the Chinese say is only an "outside skin" (the inference being that there is nothing beneath it), have perhaps pawned everything but that, and are living on millet and opium ashes.

But the country people also patronise the shops very extensively. One man assured me that even in the happy days before his village was flooded with thieves, people patronized the pawn shops now and then. Another man from an entirely different district, which the floods have never reached, said that in his village of 100 families more than half had pawned articles. It is needless to say that throughout the flooded regions everybody has visited the pawn shops who was so fortunate as to still be possessed of anything which the shops would receive, with the result that many of the shops have been compelled to close their doors, and put out the sign "Kwang shu pu tang," "We only give out and cannot receive pawns."

The Governor of Shantung, taking pity on the poor who wandered from shop to shop trying in vain to pawn their miserable effects for a few cash, opened a shop in Chi-nan Fu especially for their benefit, accepting the poorest and meanest of their clothes or utensils, and demanding no interest. However, in a very short time the building was crowded from top to bottom and the doors closed. This seems to be real philanthropy, at least for China, and it has made the Governor's name savoury amongst the poor. As the salt monopoly has impelled the people to all sorts of illicit traffic in that necessary, so the pawn shop, being a protected business, has also its hidden shop, which is called the "This sort of pawn shop" and there are numbers of them in this city. By bringing at certain intervals the underlings and police they are suffered to do business unmolested. The Chinese say about this form of business: "Hao' han pu kan lai han kan pu hao," i.e., "A good Chinese won't and a bad Chinese can't manage this sort of traffic." "bad" here being used in the sense of stupid, incapable, for the business demands a very unscrupulous form of badness. The distinguishing characteristics of these places seem to be that they are hidden, they advance more money on articles than the licensed shops, they demand a higher interest, sometimes amounting to 100 per cent, per month, and they receive articles at any hour of the day or night. Both the licensed and unlicensed shops receive freely the booty of thieves, as they are not supposed to know that the articles have been dishonestly obtained, but in case of a law suit the licensed pawn shop is sustained, and the rightful owner has to redeem the articles which were stolen from him by thieves and pawned, while the Ta tang pu is made to disgorge the booty at its own loss as a penalty, I suppose, for existing at all.

In conclusion, it is plain that the pawn shop in China has at least a faint philanthropic favour. For its doors are ever open to those who need a little ready money and can give security. Then too the interest charged is only about half the legal rate, which in a country where interest is so very high is of great help to the poor. By the aid of the pawn shop a man is often helped to a little business by which he can make a living or is aided over some severe embarrassment, so that here and now the pawn shop seems a necessity, and is to a certain extent beneficent. "Economy" in the Chinese Times.

Intimations.

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Intimations.

BELILIOS TRUST, No. 2.

THE ANNUAL COMPETITION for BELILIOS MEDALS AND PRIZES will be held in ST. ANDREW'S HALL, at 10 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 23rd December next, at 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
English Examination for Boys, WEDNESDAY, the 24th December next, at 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
These examinations are open to any Scholar who, during the last six months, was a regular attendant at a School (whether public or private) in the Colony.

The Prizes offered for Competition are the same as in the case of last year's competition. Intending Candidates should send to the Inspector of Schools, on or before 15th December next, their names and Certificates of attendance at School.

The List of Entries will be CLOSED on 16th December. Copies of the Scheme can be obtained on application to the Inspector of Schools.

THE TRUSTEES, Belilios Fund, No. 2.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1890. [1583]

HONGKONG POLO CLUB.

ENTRIES for the GYMKHANA MEETING on the 20th November, CLOSE with the Hon. Secretary on SATURDAY, the 22nd November.
Any Ponies that have not been measured, can be measured by the Clerk of the Course, on THURSDAY or FRIDAY next, on the Race Course at 7 a.m.

SYDNEY I. ROBINSON, Hon. Sec. etary.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1890. [1586]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE 4th competition for the SUBSCRIPTION CHALLENGE CUPS & RANGE SPOONS will take place on SATURDAY next, the 22nd inst., commencing at 3.30 O'CLOCK P.M. Ranges, 200 and 300 Yards, 7 shots at each range. Entrance Fee 30 cents. Entries to be made on or before FRIDAY, the 21st inst. A Launch will leave the P. & O. Pier at 3 o'clock P.M.

FRANK COLLINS, for Hon. Sec.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1890. [1584]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1889.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a LIST of their CONTRIBUTIONS for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of the Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 30th day of November next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1890. [1444]

Consignees.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship "BELGIC."
The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHAS. D. HARMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1890. [1582]

Hotels.

THE SHAMANE HOTEL

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the "River Steamer Wharves," is now open to receive Visitors.
The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.
The Table d'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.
Wines, Spirits, Mall Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.

A. F. DO ROZARIO, Manager.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1890. [1507]

THE HOTEL MARINA.

THIS strictly FIRST CLASS HOTEL, now moored in the Harbour of Victoria, offers guests exceptional advantages for Healthfulness and Refreshing breezes: the avoidance of street noises, and unwholesome odours, &c.
Grand Promenade Deck, Airy Dining Room, Ladies' Parlor, Billiard and Reading Rooms, Commodious Bedrooms, with separate Bathroom and Verandah, each.

The Table d'Hôte is unexcelled.
The Hotel Launch runs regularly to and from Peddar's Wharf and the Hotel Free of Charge; for time table see Bills.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1890. [11178]

THE BOA VISTA.

BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.

THIS House, situated on the sea shore in one of the best and healthiest parts of Macao, and commanding an admirable view facing the South, was OPENED as a HOTEL on the 1st July.
Every comfort will be provided for visitors, with excellent cuisine and choice Wines.
Hot, Cold, Shower and Sea Water Baths. Large and well ventilated Dining, Billiard, and Reading Rooms, and well supplied Bar.
A small dairy is attached to the premises.
MRS. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS, Proprietress.
[1587]

HAMPTON HOUSE,

57, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

TOURISTS and RESIDENTS will find home-like comfort at the above address, at very reasonable charges. Twenty spacious Rooms, each with Separate Entrance, Bath-room and Verandah.

SUPERIOR TABLE D'HOTE.

Prompt attendance. Central location.
57, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Hongkong, 13th November, 1890. [1599]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES!

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES!!

GRACIE PLAISTED'S "MY SWEET-HEART" COMPANY.

TO-MORROW,

THURSDAY, 20th November,

Benefit tendered to

MISS GRACIE PLAISTED,

when the

"BOHEMIAN GIRL"

will be presented, assisted by Leading Amateurs of Hongkong.

FAREWELL SATURDAY,

First Time in Hongkong,

Bucalossi's Comic Opera in 3 Acts,

"MANTEAUX NOIRS."

FAREWELL MONDAY, 24th November,

"MARITANA."

FAREWELL TUESDAY, 25th November,

"MY SWEETHEART."

FAREWELL! FAREWELL!!

Box Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S,

CHAS. HARDING, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1890. [1578]

Notices of Firms.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

I HAVE this day resumed Charge of the Company.

By order of the Board, W. H. RAY, Secretary.

Intimations.

Intimations.

Intimations.

Intimations.

Intimations.

For Sale.

NOTIFICATION.
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO & LABUAN.
REVENUE FARMS FOR 1891.

THE Government are prepared to receive Tenders for the following Farms for 1891.

1. *The Opium Farm*.—Including the sole right to import raw or manufactured Opium for consumption in the Colony of Labuan and its Dependencies, and in the State or District of British North Borneo to which the Farm applies, and to prepare and sell and to license others to prepare and sell Opium, Chandoo and Opium Dross.

The Regulations governing the Farm are contained in Labuan Ordinance No. 11, of 1871, adopted in British North Borneo, and in Notification No. 111 of 1889.

The Maximum retail prices allowed by the Regulations are as follows:—

Tels. Chees. Hoons.	\$.	c.	Not more than
6	8	0	10.00
3	2	0	5.00
0	6	2	1.00
0	2	0	0.10
0	0	1	0.02
1 Ball	Opium.

2. *The Spirit Farm*.—Including the sole right to import and to sell and to license others to import and sell Chinese Wines and Spirituous Liquors of Chinese manufacture, and the sole right to sell and to issue retail and wholesale licenses to sell all other Wines, Beer and Spirituous Liquors.

The Farm is governed by Proclamations No. VIII of 1889 and III of 1889.

3. *The Pawnbroking Farm*.—Including the sole right to keep and to license others to keep Pawnbroking Establishments.

The Farm is governed by Labuan Ordinance No. III of 1868 as amended by Ordinance No. I, of 1872, and Notification No. 131, of 1889.

4. *The Gambling Restriction Farm*.—Including the sole right to keep and to license others to keep Gambling houses, and to issue permits to Gamble.

The Farm is governed by Proclamations No. II of 1889 and VII of 1889 and Notification No. 108 of 1889. It does not extend to Labuan.

5. *The Customs Farm*.—Including the sole right to collect all Import and Export Duties, payable to Government.

On the East Coast—Export Duties on Rattan, Gutta, Wax, Birds' nests, Timber, and all jungle and sea produce, Import Duties on Tobacco, Spirits, Salt and Matches. On the West Coast—Export Duties on all jungle and sea produce, the same as for East Coast District. Import Duties on Salt, Spirits, Tobacco, Matches, Iron, Brass and Cloth.

6. *The Blachan Farm*.—Including the sole right to catch shrimps and to manufacture Blachan and to license others to catch shrimps and to manufacture Blachan.

7. *The Birds-nest Farm*.—Including the sole right to collect the Government's share of the Birds-nest trade on all nests from Madal and Segalang Caves.

A separate Tender must be submitted for each of the above Farms.

Each tender may be for one or more of the following Districts or places, and if the Farm of more than one of the Districts or places mentioned is applied for, a separate Tender should be submitted for each District or place viz:—

1. The whole State of British North Borneo, extending from Sipitong River in Padua Bay on the West Coast, to Sibucco Bay on the East Coast, and also the Colony of Labuan and its Dependencies, as regards the Opium Farm only.

2. The East Coast District from Tanjong Inarutang to Sibucco Bay including Darvel, Labuk, Sugut, and Sandakan Bays, Kinabatangan, Segama and all rivers within the District.

3. The Simpona District from Simpona to Batu Tengan.

4. The West Coast District, from Tanjong Inarutang on the North to Sipitong on the south, including Banguey and Balambangan Islands and also the Colony of Labuan as regards Opium only.

5. *Kudat District*.—From Tanjong Inarutang to Sampangmang Point including all Rivers in Marudu Bay and the Island of Banguey and Balambangan.

6. *Gaya District*.—From Sampangmang Point to Bangawan River including Tampassuk, Abai, Ambong, Sulaman, Tuaran, Gaya Bay, Putatan, Papar, Kimanis and all Rivers south to and including Bangawan.

7. *Padua District*.—From Kuala Penyui to Sipitong including all Rivers south to and including Sipitong; also including the Colony of Labuan as regards Opium only.

8. *The Colony of Labuan and its Dependencies*.—For the Opium Farm only.

Each tender should state the monthly payments for the year 1891.

Tenders for the Opium Farm for the whole State, and the Colony of Labuan or for the East Coast District and for the Spirit, Pawnbroking, Gambling Restriction and Customs Farm, East Coast or Sandakan, will be received by the Government Secretary, Sandakan, on or before 30th November. All tenders should be under Seal and marked "Confidential Tender for Revenue Farm."

Tenders for the Farms for separate Provinces, such as Kudat, Gaya, Padua, Darvel Bay or Labuan will be received by the Officer-in-Charge of the Province or Colony on or before 15th of November.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

Each tender should specify in full the names, residences, and occupation of the persons tendering, and should give similar information as to the proposed securities.

Persons who do not wish to tender in their own names may use a number of not less than 3 figures; but those doing so should send their true names with the number used in separate envelope, marked "Private," to the Governor at Government House.

All Farms are subject to the Laws and Regulations now in force, or which may from time to time be enacted or issued by Government concerning the same.

Any further information on the subject may be obtained from the Treasurer-General, Sandakan, or from the Officer-in-Charge of the different Districts or Stations, and from the Company's Agents in Singapore or Hongkong.

By His Excellency's Command,
L. P. BEAUFORT,
Government Secretary's Office,
Sandakan, 21st September, 1890. [1402]

CAUTION TO SHIPOWNERS AND CAPTAINS.

RAHTJEN'S ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITIONS.

Other makes than our original Manufacture are now being sold.

The genuine and only Composition connected with Mr. RAHTJEN himself is HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S and packages are marked with these words and Trade Mark as open hand in red.

REJECT ALL OTHERS.

Agents in Hongkong
F. BLACKHEAD & Co. [1404]

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F. BLACKHEAD & Co. [1404]

IN THE VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT OF HONGKONG.

Suit No. 4 of 1890.

DIEGO TORRES and OTHERS, Plaintiffs

against

The Peruvian Ship "SARA MERCEDES,"

Action for Wages.

FOR SALE, The Peruvian Ship "SARA MERCEDES," late *Madge Wildfire*, as she now lies off Yau-ma-ti in the Harbour of Hongkong.

245 Tons Register.

Built of wood in 1868 and sheathed with yellow metal.

Dimensions:—

127 Feet Long.

26 Feet Beam.

12 Feet Depth of Hold.

Together with CHAINS, ROPES, BOATS and all other TACKLE, APPAREL and FURNITURE now on board.

Scaled Tenders marked "Tender for Ship" will be received by the Undersigned until Noon, on SATURDAY next, the 22nd November, 1890.

The highest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Terms of Sale—Cash on acceptance of Tender, and the ship with all faults and errors of description to be at Purchaser's risk from that time.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned or Messrs. DENNY and MOSSOP, Solicitors, Nos. 49 & 51, Queen's Road Central.

F. A. HAZELAND,

Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Hongkong.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1890. [1570]

THE LAMAG PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers No. 6, Ice House Lane, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Consulting Committee, and Statement of Accounts to 30th September, 1890.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 25th instant, both days inclusive.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1890. [1550]

THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Adjourned Ordinary Annual MEETING SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst, at Noon.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 25th instant, both days inclusive.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1890. [1551]

NOTICE.

JAYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JAYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of the PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

St. ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 10th Nov. 1890. [1552]

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

M. R. WONG TAI FONG, Surgeon Dentist.

(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS), HAS REMOVED

from the Office formerly occupied by Dr. ROGERS to

No. 18, D'AGUILAR STREET, (behind the Hongkong Club).

CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1890. [1481]

NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & CO. ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS AND CONTRACTORS.

YAU-MAT-TE ENGINEERING WORKS, KOWLOON.

OFFICE—No. 12, D'AGUILAR STREET, Hongkong, 25th August, 1890. [1482]

NOTICE.

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YAU-MAT-TE ENGINEERING WORKS, KOWLOON.

TOURISTS

ARE cordially invited to call and inspect our choice collection of Japanese and Chinese FINE ART CURIOS, which is unequalled in Japan.

Every article guaranteed as represented. No trouble to show goods. One price only.

DEAKIN BROS. & Co., Ltd., 16 Bund, Yokohama, next door to

Farsari's Photographic Studio. [127]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS

are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR one of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary. [125]

Hongkong, 20th August, 1889.

A. G. GORDON & CO., LIMITED.

ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS, GENERAL AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON and TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS: BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT.

OFFICE: 9, PRAYA CENTRAL.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED. Hongkong, 1st May, 1890. [145]

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS, (REGISTERED).

AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ship's Tackle. May be applied to Beams, Floors, Walling, Woodwork, Ornamentals, Eaves, Roofs, Wooden Sheds, Farmers' and Gardeners' Implements, Carts, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates, Bridges, Boats, and all Timber underground.

Effectually excludes all dampness from walls painted with it and entirely prevents the crumbling away and decay of both stone and bricks.

White ants do not touch wood painted with Carbolineum Avenarius.

Used during the last 14 years with the utmost success, as proved by numerous Testimonials from living authorities.

Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net. Price 8/6 per lb.

For further particulars, apply to SCHEELE & Co., Sole Agents, No. 16, Stanley Street. Hongkong, 2nd December, 1889. [120]

Dr. Knorr's ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 25 grains troy.)

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations! Hongkong, 20th May, 1890. [1442]

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

WINTER TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.

12 (noon) to 1 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

1 to 2 P.M. every half hour.

3 to 7, 30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SATURDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.

CHURCH TRAM at 10.40 A.M.

12 (noon) to 2 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

3 to 7.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

9, 10, 10.30 and 11 P.M.

Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 21st October, 1890. [698]

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL With Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

PALATABLE AS MILK.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerably for a long time.

IS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, AND ALL WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN OF ADULTS.